

Effect of Conditions—The True Party Folly.

If our opinion were required by a member of any one of the parties who have presidential candidates, as to the best course to be pursued—whether to preserve its identity and independence in every respect, or to combine or coalesce with some other party or faction for a division of electoralship and offices, we should most confidently advise the former.

A party that holds itself open to dicker and trade—whose leaders even entertain questions of a trading character, thereby admits at once with its moral prestige, becomes entitled to be considered nothing more than a mere disturbing element in politics, and fixes its future character for all time as a thing only capable of doing mischief to itself.

In this country, the inauguration of a party for national objects carries with it—not by a political, but by what seems to be equally imperative, a party necessity—local organization. Local politicians will not be satisfied by any thing short of those rewards, or hopes of reward, which consist in offices and candidacies, and for the purpose of that agitation which is now looked upon as a necessary part of all party operations, each party must present to its members the same inducements that all others have done ever since parties were invented, which was probably pretty soon after the fall of Adam.

The most satisfactory way to do this, in all cases, is for each party to avoid and hold a perfectly independent position—to avoid not only all combinations with other parties, but all appearances of combination, and to ostracize at once, every individual who seeks, by sharp practice, to get his name on more than one of the tickets.

This is the way to preserve that internal harmony, without which vigorous action is impossible. Where an organization is contemplated there will be numbers of men who will select themselves as especially fit, or especially entitled to this or that candidacy, and who are confident—as all men are under such circumstances—that if nominated, they will be elected. If this candidacy is, in the course of trade, passed over to the other bargaining faction, these men will be disaffected. They will look upon the terms of the treaty as designed deliberately to do them an injury. They have been sacrificed and will draw off themselves and whomever they can influence from the support of, if not the whole, that part of the ticket through which they have been offended.

These treaties are never observed in good faith by either party. The leaders may bind the office-seekers by their terms, but they can not bind the masses. Old prejudices will be stronger than new arrangements, and suspicion on each side that the other is about to play false inducing false play upon both, in almost every case defeats the hopes of those who devised and furthered the arrangement.

A complete organization throughout, with a full ticket of electors and local candidates is unquestionably the true policy to be pursued by every party in the Union now claiming an existence. This is what it owes to the people as the evidence of its right to exist, and lay claim to their suffrages. Any other course will stamp the party by which it is adopted as a cheat, a confederate, a thing of false pretenses. Let political, like other tubs, stand on their own bottom, and the party that does not thus, let it be understood as having no bottom whereon to stand.

Co-operation not Fusion.

The *Gazette* is exceedingly virtuous on the subject of fusion in the County Convention. It insists that the Republicans will not touch the unclean thing. But they will co-operate. It is as if a woman should be squeamish against matrimony, but should have no objection to cohabitation.

On Wednesday the *Gazette* announced—
“The proposal to Opposition men outside of the Republican party to take part in the County Convention and to co-operate in the election, will be carried out in good faith, if accepted in the same spirit. Any other sort of fusion is plainly out of the question.”

No fusion was to be allowed in the County Convention; nothing but co-operation. We inquired what co-operation was; to which that paper promptly replied—

“The *Press* is greatly troubled on the subject of ‘fusion.’ We tender our condolence to the editor of that journal and to all others who are unable to distinguish between a fusion of opposites on one Presidential ticket, and co-operation (of two or more parties) supporting different Presidential candidates on the same ticket for local offices not of a political character.”

It seems by this, that the fusion, which at first was not to be allowed in the County Convention, referred entirely to the Presidential tickets; while co-operation of opposites on the same ticket for local offices not of a political character, was not fusion at all, because co-operation of opposites is not of a political character. It was exceedingly virtuous in the *Gazette* to insist that there should be no fusion of opposites on a Presidential ticket in the County Convention; there was great danger of that. But since when have the county offices ceased to be of political character? And why should the Presidency be of a political character? And if the *Gazette* is willing that the Republicans should co-operate with one or more parties on the county ticket sharing the offices, why does it pretend to be squeamish about fusion in the County Convention?

What Justice, Kent Hibernian, &c. We publish in another column a communication from a reliable source, on the administration of justice in this city. That power is exercised in the summary manner described, no one will deny. (Our worthy Mayor will not, and he will justify it as necessary to the preservation of order.) Whether arbitrary power exercised in such a summary manner by a large body of police, or by any body, is liable to just abuse as the one here detailed, every one can judge for himself. It would be contrary to all the probabilities if such and much worse instances of oppression were not very common. That they are so we have not the least doubt, and we regret most to say, that we believe that much good intention has been invested in our police force. That such tyranny and injustice do not cry out with a force that would arouse the whole community, is as the writer says on account of the kind of people who are victims of it. People read in the papers that an Irishman or some body was fined \$10, and ‘sent up’ for ten days, and congratulate themselves on our prompt administration of ‘justice,’ and that another sinner has been put in the way of ‘reform.’

The Tenure of Slavery.

In pursuance of its announcement that in discussing slavery, it should look beyond the trifling and the fleeting issues of party politics and fetch up the fundamental truths which underlie things, the *Commercial* is laying down the logic of the tenure of slavery. The following is a specimen:

“Under the law of nature, all men are, of course, free. Under the Constitution, all men are free, except such as are held in slavery by positive law.”

“This follows, not only from the expressions tantamount to a bill of rights, in the preamble, but from the clause declaring that ‘no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.’ Now there is no process of law by which a slave can be held in the Territories for a moment. Slavery, if it exists there at all, exists as a naked usurpation, without a rag of legality to cover it.”

Now, not one of these positions has any foundation. Under the law of nature, all men are not, of course, free, for the majority of them were always in bondage, and the Government must according to a state of nature—the patriarchal-natural man into slavery. The natural rights of man are entirely of an artificial growth, and are recognized in but a limited part of the earth.

Under the Constitution all men are not free, for it was the Constitution of slave States, and never was held to interfere with slavery. There is no exception in the Constitution, for slavery by positive law. What a beautiful Constitution it would be that read: All men shall be free unless enslaved by positive law. But what we wish to express our admiration for, is the logic of the above extract. The position is this: Slavery can exist only by positive law, because the Constitution says that ‘no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.’

The Courts have held that due process of law means in pursuance of the verdict of a court, even the Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott* case held this. But according to the *Commercial*, process of law means legislation, that is a man may be deprived of life, liberty or property by positive law—legislation out of them.

According to this original reasoning, our constitutional bill of inherent and inalienable rights, means that we have these rights until deprived of them by legislation. This is not an affair of color at all. If the constitutional right to freedom ends with positive law, it does in case of white men just as much as black. This is no new feature. We have often noticed that anti-slavery logic would make all the inherent rights of white men subject to legislation and party majorities, in the blind attempt to make out that Congress can prohibit slavery.

If these are the fundamental principles which the *Commercial* finds underlying things, had it not better devote itself chiefly to the trifling and the fleeting?

The Newport Camouflet.

The people of Newport must be highly edified by the exhibition which the persons who have hitherto assumed the management of their political affairs, are making of each other's character. It is as if a *camouflet* had exploded in their midst. However, unreliable the testimony of one who declares that he betrays his confederates for revenge, may be, as to others, it must be received as unimpeachable as to himself. The Postmaster closes his defense by saying: ‘I now take leave of that bloated mass of moral and political corruption, known as H. D. Helm.’ He had accused Helm of nothing of which he was not guilty himself, and this bloated moral and political corruption consisted entirely of the very things that he himself was guilty of. Therefore he admits that in thus characterizing Helm, he was describing his own character. As to himself, his evidence is unimpeachable; nor do we pretend to say that the testimony of these public officers is not good against each other.

It is shown that, between the Sheriff and the Postmaster, the colored man (Wagner) was hustled out of the reach of a process of law which was to try his right to freedom, and Foster and Helm were to divide the profits, which, if true, is a legal crime on the part of the Sheriff, and is no less a moral crime on Foster. Becoming alarmed by public sentiment, Helm got to the crime of the man back to Newport to abide the course of law; and Webster, the attorney who was prosecuting Wagner's right to freedom, not knowing the state of affairs between Foster and Helm, and anxious to get Wagner back, was induced, as a compromise, to give a statement for publication partially false—washing Foster and Helm, and now Helm quotes that to defend himself against Foster.

Mr. Webster's tactics were judicious; he pursued the most available means to get the man within reach of legal process. It is shown now by Foster's statement, as was known to some at the time, that the men were brought back because they found that public sentiment was suspicious of the affair, and they knew that it would not bear the ventilation which it would probably get.

This mutual exposure will probably be improved by the people of Newport. It is not probable that these are such men as they wish to control their political affairs, and it would be well to remember the lesson which it teaches in regard to the numerous fugitive and other negro claims of which the border is prolific, and to note that, under great zeal for Southern institutions, there may often be found a nice regard for the profits that accrue, and perhaps, a conspiracy for dividing the plunder.

A large meteor was seen from this city last night, soon after ten o'clock, in the Southern sky, at an apparent altitude of about 35° and passing in a south-westerly direction. A gentleman, residing at Clifton, two miles from the city, gives us the same description of its altitude and course, and states that for a moment it lighted up the whole country. He describes it as a large meteor giving out a halo of fire, of a color similar to a Bengal light, and three other balls apparently of fire of the usual flame color.

The account which we have received is too exact and reliable to leave any doubt that it was a meteor similar, if not identical in appearance, to that which passed over the country in a contrary direction, about the time of the eclipse. We shall doubtless hear more of it from other parts of the country.

These meteors must portend something momentous, and their increasing frequency, size and nearness indicate that the crisis is at hand. Portents in the heavens have preceded great events in all ages of the world. A flaming sword in the heavens over Jerusalem, and armies of fiery horsemen and chariots descending with each other in the skies, portended the destruction of that city which Titus besieged it. Wonders in the heavens

were to announce the end of the world. Can it be possible that these signs portend the fall of our country from the strife of factions in the Presidential contest? Will parties persist in their sectional life in the face of these mighty warnings, just as the Jewish factions did, while the heavens were covered with fiery warnings, and the battering-ram of Titus was thundering at their walls?

A city railroad man, who saw the meteor, suggests that it is a warning to our City Council to repent and take off the *per-capita*. Much as repentance may be needed by our City Council, we are taught by the Scriptures that miracles are not wrought to bring people to repentance, for when Dives wished a missionary work done to save his relatives from his fate—a wish which, considering his circumstances, was very creditable to him—Abraham replied to him that if they were not convinced by Moses and the Prophets, they would not hear though one rose from the dead; and as to the *per-capita*, it is so much according to human nature—which we are taught is just the worst nature that God could make—to interpret omens and prophecies to suit its own desires, that we suspect that this *per-capita* interpretation is begotten of human wishes, or of one of those evil spirits which seem to have been on familiar terms with the hosts of the Prophets.

The Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY PRESS.

New York, August 3.—Robert Leckie, a Scotchman, for many years an Insurance Broker in New York, attempted suicide this morning.

Brevet Major Fairchild, who served with the New York Volunteers in the Mexican War, is dead.

A morning train on the Long Island Railroad, which was running from the city, near Bedford, by a cow, which came suddenly on the track. The following, as far as could be ascertained, is a list of the killed and wounded: James J. Doherty, engineer, badly bruised about the loins, and injured internally; John McGowan, baggage-master, badly injured in the breast; Samuel Cheater, conductor, right leg badly sprained; Thos. Freeman, passenger, shoulder dislocated; Wm. Baldrin, passenger, head cut; a passenger whose name could not be learned, but who was broken, and several others who immediately left for the city, and whose names could not be ascertained, sustained slight injuries.

North Carolina Election. Raleigh, N.C., August 3.—The annual State election came off yesterday. The following is the vote in this city: For Governor—Ellis, 250; Pool, 100; Opp, 325; Blodgett, 100; 552.

Official returns from nine precincts, indicate that the Opposition has been largely defeated. The Democratic ticket has been largely defeated.

In Wilmington, the returns nearly official, Ellis gains thirty-four over Buchanan.

Seven precincts in the town of New Hanover give Pool fifty-four more than Fillmore received. The town is not counted close.

The Democratic Legislative Ticket is elected.

Petersburg, N.C., August 3.—The election returns came in slowly. Waite County has gone Opposition, which Ellis carried in 1888 by 881 majority.

The vote of New Hanover is close. Democratic ticket, however, it is thought, is elected. Ellis's majority there in 1888 was 1,003. In Wayne, Ellis loses 174 compared with 1888. Lenoir County gives Ellis a reduced majority. In Craven County, Ellis holds his own. Northampton, Halifax, and Edgeboro Counties are Democratic.

From Washington. Washington, August 3.—An official dispatch represents every quiet on the Texas frontier. Even rumors as to Cortina and the capture of the Mexican side of the river, had ceased. It is not thought necessary longer to expose to the diseases incident to that region at this season, more troops than may be actually required.

Washington, August 3.—The drafts paid by the Treasury last week amounted to \$1,730,000. The Treasury is anticipated. Drafts in the aggregate, \$1,670,000 on the Postoffice account have been issued; although the sum on hand is comparatively small, no embarrassment to the Treasury is anticipated. The receipts during the last week were from Customs at New York nearly \$300,000; Boston, \$194,000; Philadelphia, \$400,000; Baltimore, \$36,000; New Orleans, \$22,000, and Charleston, \$10,000.

Political. Van Buren, Ark., August 3.—A large Douglas Club was organized here last evening. J. H. Haney and Fletcher Dent, Secretaries.

The club was addressed by Ex-Governor Drew and others.

A Douglas banner spans Main-street from the Press office, this morning.

Dayton, O., August 3.—The *Empire* of this evening says, by the unanimous agreement of the Central Committee of Freble, Montgomery and Butler County, as well as the unanimous desire of the Democracy of the district, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham has been declared the Democratic candidate for Congress by acclamation.

Western News. Leavenworth, August 3.—Coffee County, Kansas, was visited by a destructive tornado last week. The harbor of Savannah, Ga., and other Georgia many buildings were destroyed, and number of persons injured.

Lieut. Stewart, with a portion of Sedgewick's command, on July 11, captured the town of Kioawa, killing two and taking sixteen prisoners. Many outrages by the Kiowas and Camanches on the Arkansas are reported.

Here, up-to-day, the thermometer stood at 95°; with an appearance of rain, which is much needed.

Later from Havana. New Orleans, August 3.—The steamship *Philadelphia*, with Havana dates to the 30th ult., arrived here this morning.

Sugar was firm at 8½ cents. The exports for the week amounted to 42,000 boxes, against 63,000 boxes last year. Freight has advanced ten pence. New York Exchange quoted at 136½/137.

Cricket Match. New York, August 3.—The grand cricket match between the United States and Canada, commenced on Monday next, on the Hoboken Cricket Grounds. The players on the United States side are Sharp, Higgin, Wilby and Simmes, of the New York Club; Rogers, of Kibb, County, Conn.; Hammond, of Rochester; Barkley, of Newhall; Kephart, of Germantown; and Provost and Vernon, of Philadelphia. The last five of these are American players.

Sporting Intelligence. New York, August 3.—The race between the yachts *Jules* and *Rebecca*, resulted in the victory of the *Jules*, which passed round the stake fifteen minutes ahead of the *Rebecca*.

LAW REPORT.

PROBATE COURT.

APPLICATION TO RECALL DISCHARGE FROM CUSTODY.—A called Court was held for the purpose of hearing application for the discharge from custody of Andrew Singleheart. The petitioner had been committed from the Police Court in default of bail to answer a public charge laid on—demanding \$115, the property of John Rinehart. When searched a considerable sum of money was found on the accused, but it was alleged on his behalf that he had carried this money in New Orleans, and brought it with him here. The evidence for the State was heard, and the case was then laid over until the defendant's witnesses (who were not in Court), could be heard.

Conkle for the Petitioner, W. H. Kerr for the State.

In the case of Gustave Zeller, who had been held to answer a charge of malicious stabbing a motion having been filed on the part of the defendant for a called Court, Mr. Kerr moved to have this application dismissed at cost of defendant, on the ground that the party was not in jail.

Judge Hilson said it was clear, from the reading of the statute, that it was intended to apply only to cases in which the petitioner was at liberty. The party must fulfill the condition of his recognizance, and appear for trial before the Court of Common Pleas. Thomas Morgan took out letters of administration on the estate of John H. Peel, deceased.

J. T. Snodgrass obtained letters of guardianship for the person and estate of Caroline Snodgrass, a minor.

Mr. J. S. Sledge filed an inventory of the property of Joseph Steiger, deceased.

COVINGTON NEWS.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following remarks of our State Superintendent of Common Schools, relative to a uniformity of text-books in our public schools, are very appropriate, and deserve particular attention:

“The Board of Education in Kentucky are authorized to recommend the course of instruction in the common schools, and the class-books to be used. They have already adopted the Goodrich series of Readers, edited by Noble Butler, of Louisville, the Arithmetic of David Dodds, and the Grammar of Prof. Butler. As I am informed, no other text-books for common schools have been adopted by the Board. I concur with the wholeheartedness of the Board. There can be no question as to the general excellence of these works, and their adaptation to all the purposes of common school education.

It is the duty of the State Superintendent to see that these books are used, and that no other books are introduced. The object of these recommendations is to secure uniformity of text-books throughout the State; to guard against the introduction of dangerous and expensive books; to secure the use of the best and cheapest changes of school-books, and to prevent the purchase of text-books by individual teachers, and the consequent expense to the State. The present course of action is to purchase them in at variance with all correct principles of economy. The publisher realizes an immense income from them; the wholesale merchant makes a broad margin of profit; they then come to the hands of the retail merchant, or bookster, and are finally disposed of at double, treble, or quadruple the original cost. The present course of action is to purchase them in at variance with all correct principles of economy. 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